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ABSTRACT

The institutional structure of higher education in Taiwan today is outlined and an up-to-date picture of the status of higher educational institutions on the island is presented. As of 1964-65, Taiwan had 55 recognized institutions of higher education comprised of 42 civilian colleges and 13 additional institutions operating under the auspices of military and police authorities. These institutions of higher education are classified by type and control. This is followed by a discussion of the major academic subdivisions, programs of study, and degrees offered. A comprehensive list of degree-granting institutions of higher education in Taiwan, containing information on their major academic subdivisions, the length of the various courses they offer, the degrees they confer, and other descriptive data is presented in the appendix. (SPG)

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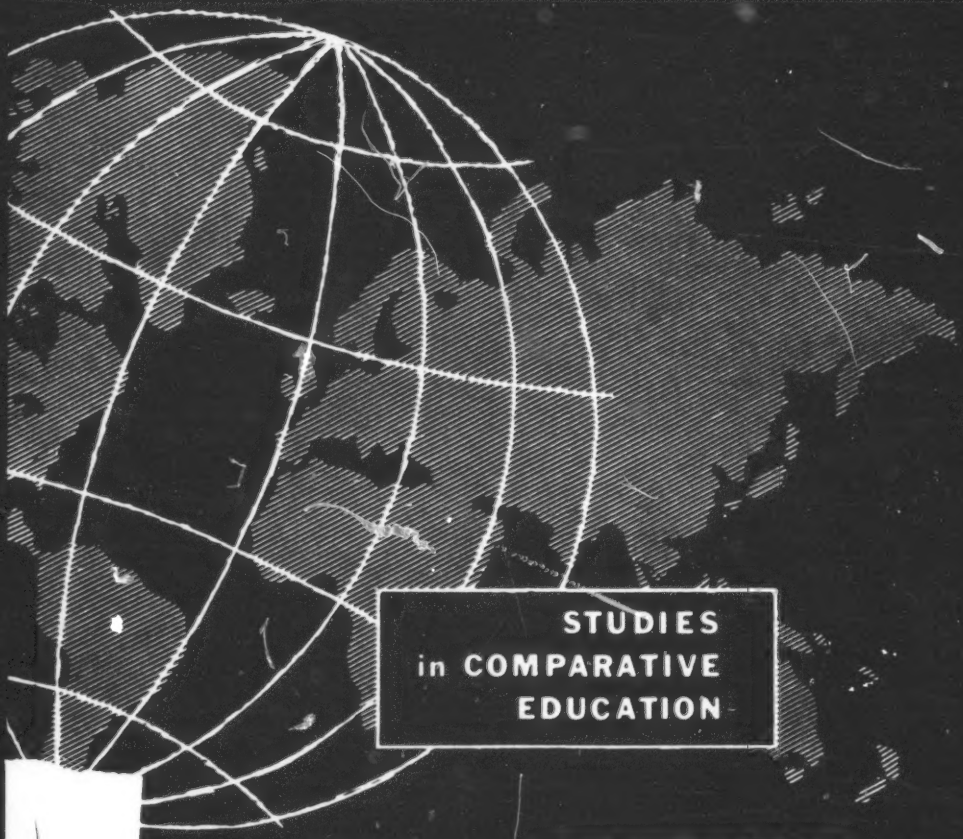

STUDIES in COMPARATIVE EDUCATION

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HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in TAIWAN

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Foreword

THE PURPOSE of this publication is to outline the institutional structure of higher education in Taiwan today, and to present an up-to-date picture of the status of higher educational institutions on the island. To make this information available in a readily usable form, a comprehensive list of the institutions of higher education in Taiwan, containing information on their major academic subdivisions, the length of the various courses they offer, the degrees they confer, and other descriptive data, has been compiled and is presented in an appendix to this study. Since approximately 2,000 graduates of these institutions are currently seeking to come to the United States every year to continue their studies, this information should be of particular value to American university officials concerned with their admission and proper placement.

CHARLES C. HAUCH,
Director, Comparative Research Branch.

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I. Introduction

FACILITIES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION in Taiwan have expanded rapidly since the government of the Republic of China was forced to take refuge on that island off the southeast coast of the Chinese mainland in 1949. In that year, the island had only a few institutions offering work at the college level. By the school year 1954-55, a decade ago, there were 14 civilian institutions of higher education, enrolling 13,670 students. In January 1965, following a pattern of continued growth particularly marked in the 1960's, 42 civilian institutions, with a total enrollment of over 64,000 students,[1] were authorized to offer work at the college level. Thus in the past 10 years the number of civilian institutions has trebled and their student body has nearly quintupled in size.

Besides the 42 civilian colleges and universities, 13 additional institutions operating under the auspices of military and police authorities are recognized by the Ministry of Education as offering work at the college level, raising the total number of officially recognized institutions of higher education in Taiwan in 1964-65 to 55. Of these 55, 31 (including 11 of the military and police institutions) are degree-granting institutions, conferring at least a bachelor's degree. The remainder offer nondegree courses of varying duration.

These 55 institutions constitute the apex of the educational system in Taiwan. A student normally enters one of them after the completion of a full 12-year program of primary-secondary schooling organized in a 6–3–3 pattern similar to that frequently followed in the United States. In Taiwan, the two 3-year divisions of the secondary cycle are referred to as "junior middle" and "senior middle" school. Upon entering a collegiate institution, the student may pursue a course of study usually leading to the bachelor's degree in 4 years, although a longer period is required to earn a first degree in some specialized fields.

If a graduate of the senior middle school does not wish to work for a degree, or cannot gain entrance into a degree-granting

[1] Taiwan Provincial Department of Education, *T'ung-chi Shuo-ts'e* [Statistical Handbook] (Taichung: The Department, 1965), pp. 12–13.

course, he may qualify for admission to one of the nondegree courses offered, for the most part, at the institutions generally known as "junior colleges." The majority of these institutions offer a 3-year specialized course of college-level instruction.

In recent years particularly, a third alternative progression has become widely available. Students graduating from junior middle school (i.e., completing the ninth grade) may enter directly into 5-year nondegree courses offered by a growing number of institutions of higher education.

II. Categories of Higher Educational Institutions

IN ADDITION TO CLASSIFICATION on the basis of degree-granting or non-degree-granting status, institutions of higher education in Taiwan may be categorized in two other ways: By type, according to the institutional designation used in their Chinese names; and by control, according to the nature of their sponsorship or governing authority.

Classification by Type

In theory at least, the most prestigious type of institution is one authorized to use the term *ta-hsüeh,* or "university", in its name. Under law, in order to qualify as a university an institution must have at least three undergraduate colleges, one of which must be a college of science, agriculture, engineering, or medicine. In practice, however, the general rule governing classification as a university is not being strictly observed in Taiwan today. Four well-known former mainland institutions which have been reestablished on the island are currently authorized to use the word "university" in their official names despite the fact that they now have less than three constituent colleges.

In the school year 1964-65, a total of 11 institutions in Taiwan were designated as universities. By far the most fully articulated of these institutions was National Taiwan University, which had 6 undergraduate colleges including 38 departments, and offered work in a large number of graduate departments as well.

Those institutions designated as *hsüeh-yuan,* or "college", constitute a second type of institution of higher education. Generally, this term is used in the official Chinese names of institutions which are empowered to grant degrees but do not qualify as universities. In 1964-65, there were 13 *hsüeh-yuan* on the island, including 3 military institutions. Almost without exception, these institutions use the word "college" in their English names.

The third type of higher educational institutions consists of those which are designated in Chinese as *chuan-k'o hsüeh-hsiao,* which may be translated literally as "special course school." The *chuan-k'o hsüeh-hsiao* offer only nondegree courses of a special-

ized technical-vocational nature which are designed primarily as terminal programs. Graduates normally do not transfer to degree-granting institutions to continue their college education.

When writing in English, both Chinese educators and foreign commentators commonly refer to these institutions as junior colleges. The use of the latter term in this connection has resulted in some confusion and misunderstanding abroad regarding the nature and function of these institutions, since they are not strictly comparable, for example, to many, if not most, of the junior colleges in the United States.

Another source of misunderstanding regarding these institutions is that, in rendering their names in English, authorities of these schools do not always include the word "junior." Thus an institution which calls itself a college is not necessarily a degree-granting institution; examination of its course offerings may show that it is actually a *chuan-k'o hsüeh-hsiao*. In 1964-65, there were 21 *chuan-k'o hsüeh-hsiao* in Taiwan. As previously indicated, some simply designate themselves in English as a college; others use the term "junior college" or "institute" in the English version of their names.

The fourth, and last, type of higher educational institutions comprises those which are simply designated in Chinese as *hsüeh-hsiao*, or "school." This group is composed entirely of military and police institutions, whose names are variously rendered in English as "academies," as "institutes," or as "colleges". On occasion their names are given the literal Chinese translation, "school." Most, but not all, of these institutions, which in 1964-65 totaled 10 in number, are degree-granting. The fact that they may be sometimes referred to as "schools" therefore does not in itself mean that they are officially considered to belong to a lower classification than the civilian colleges on the island.

Summarizing the classification of four types of institutions of higher education according to the Chinese terms used to designate them, one may assay the following generalizations:

1. The term *ta-hsüeh* (university) usually designates a multi-faculty institution (i.e., one with three or more undergraduate colleges) which confers advanced degrees in one or more fields as well as bachelor's degrees.
2. The term *hsüeh-yuan* (college) normally designates a single-faculty institution (i.e., an institution having no constituent "colleges," only "departments") which confers bachelor's degrees only.
3. The term *chuan-k'o hsüeh-hsiao* (special course school) designates a non-degree-granting institution offering specialized technical-vocational courses.

4. The term *hsüeh-hsiao* (school) designates a military or police institution which may be of either degree-granting or non-degree-granting status.

Classification by Control

When classified by "control", higher educational institutions in Taiwan fall into four categories. The first category consists of *national* institutions—i.e., institutions which are financed by the central government treasury and are supervised directly by the Ministry of Education in Taipei. In 1964-65 there were six national institutions, five of which were of degree-granting status.

Provincial institutions comprise the second category. The central Ministry of Education sets overall policy and approves curriculum for these institutions, but they are financed from the budget of the separate Taiwan Provincial Government located in the city of Taichung in the central part of the island, and are under the supervision of the Department of Education of the Provincial Government. In 1964-65 there were 15 provincial institutions of higher education, of which only 3 were of degree-granting status.

The third category of institutions consists of those operating under *private* auspices. Like the provincial institutions, private colleges and universities must conform to general policies established by the Ministry of Education and must submit their curriculum for approval by the Ministry, but they are otherwise administratively independent. In 1964-65 there were 21 private higher educational institutions on the island, including 12 which had degree-granting status.

The *military* and *police* institutions constitute the fourth, and final, category. These institutions have been set up by, and operate under the supervision of, agencies of the national government other than the Ministry of Education. For the most part, they come under the Ministry of National Defense and draw their financial support and policy guidance from that part of the central authority. However, their status as institutions of higher education must be approved by the Ministry of Education. As previously indicated, there were 13 such institutions in 1964-65; of these, 11 were authorized to function in degree-granting status.

III. Organization, Programs, and Degrees

Major Academic Subdivisions

THE ADMINISTRATIVE organization of institutions of higher education in Taiwan consists of offices which deal with the business affairs of the institution and other subdivisions charged with the supervision of academic matters. In the universities the major academic subdivisions at the undergraduate level are the *hsüeh-yuan*, or "colleges." Thus the prevailing practice in Taiwan is in line with American academic terminology, rather than with the European parlance which commonly designates such entities as "faculties." Undergraduate colleges of liberal arts, science, engineering, commerce, agriculture, and education—all representing fields familiar as separate colleges or schools in American universities—are frequently found in the universities in Taiwan. But, in addition, several Taiwan universities also have undergraduate professional colleges of law and medicine.

The colleges are generally divided into *hsi*, or "departments," similar in nature to those in American institutions. The allocation of departments to the various undergraduate colleges, however, differs somewhat from American practice. For example, in a university which has a college of law, the departments of political science, economics, and sociology are located in this college, rather than in the college of liberal arts.

The above description applies to the breakdown of major academic subdivisions within a university. In the separate degree-granting colleges in Taiwan, academic subdivisions are generally designated as *hsi*. In the non-degree-granting colleges, such entities are normally called *k'o*, but for purposes of practical convenience both of these terms may be translated as "department."

In addition to offering day courses, many institutions of higher education in Taiwan provide after-hours instruction for college credit at the undergraduate level in an evening division. In the school year 1964-65, 21 institutions, or one out of every 2 civilian institutions on the island, offered evening work. In general, how-

ever, and particularly at the universities, evening courses are available in fewer departments than are day courses.

Graduate study is available at 10 of the higher educational institutions in Taiwan, in the parts of the institution designated as *yen-chiu so*. In writing in English regarding the structure of higher education, Chinese educators usually translate this term rather literally as "research institute." A university may have one or more research institutes, with each one limited rather narrowly within a specific subject-matter field. In effect, the breadth of coverage of a single research institute is usually comparable to that of one of the departments at the undergraduate level. Thus in American terms the various research institutes serve as graduate departments, and all those at one institution, viewed collectively, constitute roughly the equivalent of the graduate school of an American university.

Among the Taiwan institutions offering graduate study, by far the most highly developed in terms of scope of offerings is National Taiwan University, which in 1964-65 had 28 research institutes (graduate departments). No other institution had more than eight graduate departments at that time. Fields in which graduate work is available at the various institutions are shown in List A. As might be assumed, in most institutions the pattern of graduate offerings reflects, to a considerable extent, the particular strengths and specialties of the institution.

List A.—Fields in which graduate work is offered by Taiwan institutions: 1964-65

National Taiwan University: Chinese literature, history, philosophy, anthropology and archaeology, chemistry, geology, botany, law, political science, economics, physiology, pathology, public health, agronomy, agricultural chemistry, plant pathology and entomology, electrical engineering, rural social economy, mathematics, physics, zoology, civil engineering, psychology, pharmacy, biochemistry, forestry, chemical engineering, water conservancy economics

National Chengchi University: Political science, education, foreign affairs, journalism, finance, public administration, business management, Chinese literature

National Tsinghua University: nuclear science, mathematics

National Chiaotung University: electronics

National Central University: geophysics

Taiwan Provincial Normal University: education, Chinese literature, English

Taiwan Provincial Cheng Kung University: mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, chemical engineering

Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University: Agricultural economics, law, land administration

Fujen University: Philosophy

College of Chinese Culture: Chinese culture, San Min Chu Yi [Three People's Principles], industrial planning, historiography, geography

SOURCE: Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education, compiler, *Kung San Li Chuan-k'o Yi-shang Hsüeh-hsiao Yi-lan-piao* [Table of Public and Private Institutions of Higher Education] (Taipei: The Division, December 1964).

Programs of Study

Degree programs.—As previously indicated, most of the bachelor's degree courses in institutions of higher education in Taiwan are of 4 years' duration. However, there are important exceptions to this general rule. The most significant departure from this standard is in the field of medical education, where a 7-year course leading to the degree of bachelor of medicine (or bachelor of science in medicine) is the usual program. This 7-year program (which begins at the college freshman level) includes 2 years of premedical work and a final year of internship. The comparable course in dentistry is of 6 years' duration, and that in veterinary medicine lasts 5 years.

In a few cases the lengths of similar degree courses vary among institutions. For example, the law course at Soochow University College of Law, the architectural engineering course at Chung Yuan College of Science and Engineering, and the pharmacy course at the College of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy are 5-year courses, whereas courses in these fields at other institutions are of 4 years' duration.

Some courses leading to the bachelor's degree require an additional year of practical training beyond the years of classroom work. This extra year is required in all degree programs at the Provincial Normal University, where graduates are required to teach school for 1 year following their 4 years of classes before their degrees are formally awarded. Teachers preparing in the field of agricultural education at Provincial Chung Hsing University are likewise required to acquire a year of teaching experience before receiving their degrees.

Programs in the research institutes (graduate school departments) of institutions of higher education in Taiwan require 2 years of study for the master's degree. To earn a doctorate, a candidate must study for an additional 3 years or longer, and submit a dissertation.

College students in Taiwan may earn degrees by attending after-hours classes in the evening. In most of the institutions offering evening work, there is no set time period during which degree or graduation requirements must be met. Course credits are earned gradually until a sufficient number and type have accumulated. In one major institution (National Taiwan University), however, completion of the evening course for the bachelor's degree is regulated to take between 5 and 6 years. At two other universities, evening work for a degree may be taken either in a program of 5 to 6 years or in a program of indefinite duration.

Nondegree programs.—As mentioned earlier, Taiwan institutions of higher education offer a variety of nondegree courses as well as degree programs. In addition to the courses offered by the sizeable number of *chuan-k'o hsüeh-hsiao,* several of the degree-granting institutions provide nondegree courses along with their regular programs. Nondegree courses are generally of either 3 years' or 5 years' duration, although a few institutions have special courses varying from 2 to 4½ years in length. In 1964-65, a total of 25 institutions (including 5 which were also authorized to grant bachelor's degrees) offered 3- or 5-year courses, and 11 of these institutions offered courses of both types.

The relationship between these two programs is an important one. The 3-year programs, which have been common in Chinese institutions for many years, admit graduates of the full 12-year primary-secondary school system (i.e., senior middle school graduates). Instruction during the 3 years is entirely at the college level. The 5-year programs, which are a later innovation, admit students who have completed only the ninth grade (i.e., graduates of the junior middle school). The work covered during the 5 years is a combination of what would have been covered during senior middle school and what is covered in the 3-year college-level course. Thus the 5-year course might be described as a "straddle" course combining work at the upper secondary and junior college level.

As previously mentioned, the work in both the 3-year and 5-year courses is of a technical or vocational type and is designed primarily to be of terminal nature. Both programs are aimed mainly at training middle-level technicians and semiprofessional specialists.

One obvious question that arises in connection with these courses is the comparison between the 3-year and 5-year programs in terms of the relative qualifications of students upon completing one or the other of the programs. As viewed in Taiwan, the

graduates of either of the two programs are considered to have reached approximately equal levels of attainment, although those completing a 5-year program have had only 14 years of formal schooling, while those completing a 3-year program have had 15 years. The rationale underlying this evaluation is interesting and pedagogically significant. In part, it is based on the feeling that students who embark upon a program of technical-vocational training immediately after completing the junior middle school level (i.e., junior high school) tend to be better adjusted to and more highly motivated towards this type of education than students who have reached the level of senior middle school graduates before undertaking it. The latter students tend to be those who have had aspirations for earning a college degree, but have had to settle for what they consider a less rewarding and prestigeful alternative. Another aspect of the basic reasoning back of the comparison is the feeling among many educators in Taiwan that the work ordinarily covered in the senior middle schools is unnecessarily repetitious of subject matter already covered in earlier grades.

With these views in mind, designers of the 5-year programs have worked out curriculums which they feel enable students to cover in only 3 years an amount of work comparable to what they would otherwise have covered in the 3 years of regular senior middle school. This leaves 3 years in which to cover the college-level instruction in their special fields.

Degrees Offered

The degrees offered by institutions of higher education include bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, and doctoral degrees. Bachelor's degrees are conferred in a number of fields, most commonly in arts, science, engineering, and law.

Advanced degrees are awarded by 10 higher educational institutions; 8 of these confer only the master's degree, and the other two institutions also offer a doctoral degree. In 1964-65 doctoral degrees could be earned in Taiwan in only two fields: Chengchi University had a doctoral program in the field of law, and Taiwan Provincial Normal University offered a doctorate in the field of Chinese literature. National Taiwan University has followed a conservative policy with regard to advanced graduate education, and in 1964-65 was still offering work only through the master's degree level.

IV. Recent Development Trends

DURING THE PERIOD of rapid growth in the number of higher educational institutions in Taiwan in recent years, several significan trends have become discernible.

Nature of the New Institutions

From the beginning of 1960 through January 1965, 25 institutions have attained the status of institutions of higher education. As in the previous 5-year period (1955-59), the majority of these institutions (14 out of the 25) were established *de novo* (i.e., were not successors to former Japanese institutions, reestablishments of institutions formerly in existence on the Chinese mainland, or the result of upgradings of lower schools). But unlike the situation in the previous 5 years, a substantial minority (8 out of 25) of the institutions acquired their new collegiate status as the result of upgradings of schools at the senior secondary level. In particular, five of the elevated institutions were former normal schools at the senior secondary level which were upgraded to become normal colleges at the junior college level. This development reflects an educational policy decision to train teachers for the elementary schools in collegiate-level institutions.

The previously prevailing ratio between the number of public and private institutions has altered somewhat in recent years. Before 1960, there were 21 public institutions (including 11 under military control) and 9 private institutions. Among the 25 institutions attaining higher educational status since the beginning of 1960, public and private institutions are nearly equal in number (13 public, 12 private), so that the overall ratio in January 1965 was 34 public and 21 private institutions, representing a relative gain for those under private auspices.

Most of the 25 institutions acquiring collegiate status since the beginning of 1960 (19 out of the 25) were not authorized to grant degrees. Although some of these 19 institutions, following precedents already established, may eventually be empowered to confer degrees, none of them had made this transition by the end of 1964.

Changes in Programs and Offerings

Within the institutions of higher education, the trend toward a broadening pattern of offerings has continued in recent years. For example, in the 1964-65 school year alone, 11 institutions added a total of 23 departments at the undergraduate level, and 4 institutions established one or more additional graduate departments. In the same year, previously existing evening divisions were expanded at eight institutions to offer work in a greater variety of departments.

As previously indicated, one of the most striking developments of recent years is the increase in the number of institutions offering 5-year nondegree courses combining work at the upper secondary and junior college level. As of January 1965, 23 institutions (i.e., almost half the institutions in Taiwan) were offering such courses. In almost all cases, these programs began in the 1960's, and the majority of them were initiated in 1963 and 1964, when a number of institutions added a 5-year course to their existing programs. Moreover, all but one of the eight institutions which attained collegiate status in 1963 and 1964 offer *only* the 5-year "straddle" course.

Another noteworthy trend in recent years is the increase in the number of institutions offering evening study. Most of these 21 institutions have established their evening divisions since 1959, the high tide having occurred in 1963, when 14 institutions added an evening division to their organizational structure.

The number of institutions offering work toward a bachelor's degree has grown markedly in recent years, and there has been a modest increase in the number of institutions offering the master's degree. But no increase has taken place in the 1960's in the number of institutions offering doctoral work. Both of the two institutions offering work at this level began their doctoral programs well before 1960. Thus a pattern under which most Chinese students seeking this highest degree must complete their study outside Taiwan has continued into the present decade.

APPENDIX

List of Institutions of Higher Education in Taiwan

The appendix to this study contains a list of all the institutions of higher education in Taiwan (including military and police institutions) as of January 1965. The list is divided into two main parts: (1) degree-granting institutions and (2) non-degree-granting institutions. Within these two categories, the institutions are organized according to control—i.e., whether they are under national, provincial, private, or military-police auspices. Insofar as possible, the institutions are listed under the English names used by the institutions themselves, but alternate English names are included in the "Remarks" column.

List of Institutions of Higher Education in Taiwan

[as of January 1965]

Name and Location	Number of students	Number of full-time faculty	Major academic subdivisions	Length of courses	Degrees conferred	Remarks
Part I. Degree-granting institutions						
A. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS						
1. National Taiwan University. *Location:* Taipei City.	9,671	957	College of Liberal Arts: 6 departments. College of Science: 8 departments. College of Law: 5 departments. College of Medicine: 5 departments. College of Engineering: 4 departments. College of Agriculture: 10 departments. Graduate School: 28 departments (Research Institutes) Evening Division: 6 departments.	Day courses: Medical course, 7 yrs. Dental course, 6 yrs. Veterinary course (College of Agriculture), 5 yrs. Other day courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: 5–6 yrs. Graduate courses: 2 yrs.	Undergraduate students in all courses receive bachelor's degrees. Graduate School students receive master's degrees.	Successor to the former Taihoku [Taipei] Imperial University founded in 1928 by the Japanese authorities. Present name adopted in 1945; subsequently substantially reorganized and expanded. Establishment of Evening Division approved June 1960.

2. **National Chengchi University.** *Location:* Taipei Hsien [county].	3,867	264	College of Liberal Arts: 4 departments. College of Law: 7 departments. College of Commerce: 4 departments. Graduate School: 8 departments. Evening Division (new system): 5 departments.	Day courses: All courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: 5–6 yrs. or (new system) indefinite duration. Graduate courses: 2 yrs. for M.A.; additional 3 or more years for doctorate.	Undergraduate students receive bachelor's degrees. Graduate School students receive master's degrees; advanced students in the department of Political Science may also earn Doctor of Laws degrees.	Former mainland institution known also as National Political University (Chengchi—politics or political); reestablished in Taiwan in 1954.
3. **National Tsinghua University.** *Location:* Hsinchu.	151	47	2 departments (undergraduate). Graduate School: 2 departments.	Undergraduate courses: 4 yrs. Graduate courses: 2 yrs.	Undergraduate students receive bachelor's degrees. Graduate School students receive master's degrees.	Former mainland institution reestablished in Taiwan in 1956 with the setting up of the Research Institute [Graduate School] of Nuclear Science. Name may be spelled Tsinghwa or Chinghua. Prior to 1964, enrolled graduate students only; beginning in 1964, enrolls undergraduates also.
4. **National Chiaotung University.** *Location:* Hsinchu.	112	22	2 departments (undergraduate). Graduate School: 1 department.	Undergraduate courses: 4 yrs. Graduate courses: 2 yrs.	Undergraduate students receive bachelor's degrees. Graduate school students receive master's degrees.	Former mainland institution reestablished in Taiwan in 1958. Prior to 1964, enrolled graduate students only; beginning in 1964, enrolls undergraduate students also.

See footnotes at end of table.

Name and Location	Number of students	Number of full-time faculty	Major academic subdivisions	Length of courses[1]	Degrees conferred	Remarks
National Institutions—Continued						
5. National [illegible] University. *Location:* [illegible]li.	39	4	Graduate School only: 1 department.	2 yrs.	Students receive master's degrees.	Former mainland institution reestablished in Taiwan in 1962. Also known as National Chungyang University (Chungyang—central). Enrolls graduate students only.
			B. PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
6. Taiwan Provincial Normal University. *Location:* Taipei City.	5,700	543	College of Education: 6 departments and 1 specialized training section. College of Liberal Arts: 6 departments. College of Science: 4 departments. Graduate School: 3 departments. Evening Division (new system): 7 departments.	Day courses: All regular courses, 5 yrs. (4 yrs. of classes plus 1 yr. of practical training [i.e., teaching experience]. Special training course, 3 yrs. (2 yrs. classes plus 1 yr. practical training). Evening courses: 6 yrs. (5 plus 1) or (new system) indefinite duration.	Undergraduate students in all regular courses receive bachelor's degrees. Graduate School students receive master's degrees; advanced students in the department of Chinese Literature may also earn Doctor of Literature degrees.	Also often referred to simply as Taiwan Normal University. Established in 1946 as a normal college on the site of the former Taihoku Higher School under the Japanese administration; attained university status in 1955. Specializes in the training of secondary school teachers. Has an attached special training course for industrial arts teachers in which the length of courses is governed by special regulations.

				Graduate courses: 2 yrs. for M.A.; additional 3 or more years for doctorate.		
7. **Taiwan Provincial Cheng Kung University.** *Location:* Tainan City.	3,651	336	College of Arts and Science: 5 departments. College of Engineering: 7 departments. College of Commerce: 3 departments. Graduate School: 4 departments.	Day courses: All courses, 4 yrs. Graduate courses: 2 yrs.	Undergraduate students receive bachelor's degrees. Graduate School students receive master's degrees.	Established in 1945 as a College of Technology on basis of an advanced technological school founded in 1926 under the Japanese administration; expanded in 1955 and attained university status in 1956.
8. **Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University.** *Location:* Taichung City.	4,366	395	College of Law and Commerce: 8 departments. College of Science and Engineering: 5 departments. College of Agriculture: 10 departments. Graduate School: 3 departments. Evening Division: 8 departments.	Day courses: Agricultural education course, 5 yrs. (4 yrs. classes, 1 yr. of practical training). All other courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: Indefinite duration. Graduate courses: 2 yrs.	Undergraduate students in all courses receive bachelor's degrees. Graduate School students receive master's degrees.	Established in July 1961 by a merger and expansion of Taiwan Provincial College of Law and Commerce and Taiwan Provincial College of Agriculture.

See footnotes at end of table.

Name and Location	Number of students	Number of full-time faculty	Major academic subdivisions	Length of courses[1]	Degrees conferred	Remarks
	C. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS					
9. **Tunghai University** *Location:* Taichung.	868	130	College of Arts: 6 departments. College of Science: 3 departments. College of Engineering: 3 departments.	All courses, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all courses receive bachelor's degrees.	Establishment approved September 1955.
10. **Fujen University.** *Location:* Taipei Hsien.	1,107	74	College of Arts: 4 departments. College of Law: 3 departments. College of Science: 5 departments. Graduate School: 1 department.	Day courses: All courses, 4 yrs. Graduate courses: 2 yrs.	Undergraduate students receive bachelor's degrees. Graduate school students receive master's degrees.	Former mainland institution known also as The Catholic University of Peking; reestablishment of its College of Arts approved in September 1961; present form approved in June 1963.
11. **Soochow University.** *Location:* Taipei Hsien.	1,284	51	College of Law only: 6 departments.	Law course, 5 yrs. All other courses, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all courses receive bachelor's degrees.	Also known as Soochow University Law School or Soochow University Law College. Former mainland institution; reestablishment in Taiwan approved September 1954.

12. Chung Yuan College of Science and Engineering. *Location:* Taoyuan.	1,697	71	9 departments.	Architectural engineering course, 5 yrs. All other courses, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all courses receive bachelor's degrees.	Also known as Taiwan Christian College and Chung Yuan Christian College of Science and Engineering. Establishment approved September 1955.
13. Kaohsiung Medical College. *Location:* Kaohsiung.	898	54	3 departments.	Medical course, 7 yrs. Dental course, 6 yrs. Pharmacy course, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all courses receive bachelor's degrees.	Establishment approved April 1956.
14. Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences. *Location:* Taipei Hsien.	4,094	146	7 departments and 3 special training sections (day courses). Evening Division: 9 departments.	Day courses: Special training courses, 5 yrs. (enroll junior middle school graduates). All other courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	Graduates of all 4-yr. courses receive bachelor's degrees.	Establishment in present form approved June 1958; created by a reorganization and upgrading of the former Tamkang English [Junior] College.
15. College of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy. *Location:* Taichung City.	858	43	2 departments.	Medical course, 7 yrs. Pharmacy course, 5 yrs.	Graduates of all courses receive bachelor's degrees.	Establishment approved April 1958.
16. Taipei Medical College. *Location:* Taipei Hsien.	1,466	107	3 departments and 1 special training section (day courses). Evening Division: 1 department.	Day courses: Medical course, 7 yrs. Dental course, 6 yrs. Pharmacy course, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all courses except special training course receive bachelor's degrees.	Establishment approved June 1960.

See footnotes at end of table.

Name and Location	Number of students	Number of full-time faculty	Major academic subdivisions	Length of courses[1]	Degrees conferred	Remarks
Private Institutions—Continued						
				Special training course, 5 yrs. (enrolls junior middle school graduates). Evening courses: Indefinite duration.		
17. Fengchia College of Engineering and Business. *Location:* Taichung City.	2,361	50	10 departments (day courses). Evening Division: 5 departments.	Day courses: All courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	Graduates of all courses receive bachelor's degrees.	Establishment approved July 1961.
18. College of Chinese Culture. *Location:* Yangmingshan.	2,334	126	17 departments and 1 special training section (day courses). Graduate School: 5 departments. Evening Division: 6 departments.	Day courses: Special training course, 5 yrs. (enrolls junior middle school graduates). All other courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: Indefinite duration. Graduate courses: 2 yrs.	Graduates of all 4-yr. courses receive bachelor's degrees. Graduate School students receive master's degrees.	Establishment of Graduate Department of Chinese Culture approved in June 1962; present form approved May 1963.

19. Ching Yi Women's College of Arts and Sciences. *Location:* Taichung City.	1,365	25	4 departments (day courses). Evening Division: 2 departments.	Day courses: All courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	Graduates of all courses receive bachelor's degrees.	Also known as Providence College. Establishment in present form approved April 1963; created by a reorganization and upgrading of the former Ching Yi Women's Junior College of English (Providence English College), founded in 1958.
20. Tatung College of Engineering. *Location:* Taipei City.	805	81	3 departments and 2 special training sections (day courses). Evening Division: 3 departments.	Day courses: Special training courses, 5 yrs. (enroll junior middle school graduates). All other courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	Graduates of all 4-yr. courses receive bachelor's degrees.	Establishment in present form approved May 1963; created by a reorganization and upgrading of the former Tatung Institute [Junior College] of Technology, founded in 1958. Still known also as Tatung Institute of Technology.
			D. MILITARY OR POLICE INSTITUTIONS			
21. Military Academy. *Location:* Fengshan.	n.a.	n.a.	[No academic subdivisions indicated.]	4-yr. course.	Graduates of June 1954 and thereafter have received B.S. degrees.	Also known as Army Military Academy or Chinese Military Academy. Literally translated, name is Army Officers' School.
22. Naval Academy. *Location:* Tsoying.	n.a.	n.a.	[No academic subdivisions indicated.]	4-yr. course.	Graduates of June 1954 and thereafter have received B.S. degrees.	Also known as Chinese Naval Academy. Literally translated, name is Navy Officers' School.

See footnotes at end of table

Name and Location	Number of students	Number of full-time faculty	Major academic subdivisions	Length of courses[1]	Degrees conferred	Remarks
Military or Police Institutions—Continued						
23. Airforce Academy. *Location:* Kangshan.	n.a.	n.a.	[No academic subdivisions indicated.]	4-yr. course.	Graduates of all courses in 1961 and thereafter have received B.S. degrees.	Literally translated, name is Airforce Officers' School. From 1954 to 1960 offered 2-yr. course of specialized training at the college level. Change to 4-yr. degree program approved December 1960.
24. National Defense Medical College *Location:* Taipei City.	n.a.	n.a.	4 departments.	Medical and Dental courses, 6 yrs. Pharmacy and Nursing courses, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all courses in June 1954 and thereafter have received Bachelor of Medicine or B.S. degrees.	Also known as National Defense Medical Center.
25. Army Institute of Technology. *Location:* Taipei City.	n.a.	n.a.	7 departments.	All courses, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all courses in June 1954 and thereafter have received Bachelor of Engineering degrees.	Also known as Army College of Science and Engineering. Established in July 1962 by a reorganization and expansion of the former Army Ordnance School (Army Ordnance Engineering College).

26. **College of Surveying.** *Location:* Taichung.	n.a.	n.a.	5 departments.	All courses, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all courses in June 1954 and thereafter have received Bachelor of Engineering degrees.	Literally translated, name is Surveying School.
27. **Navy Engineering College.** *Location:* Tsoying.	n.a.	n.a.	3 departments.	All courses, 4 yrs.	Graduates of this college and its predecessor institutions in June 1954 and thereafter have received Bachelor of Engineering degrees.	Establishment in present form approved in May 1964,; successor to the former Navy Technology School and Navy Specialized College.
28. **Political Staff College.** *Location:* Taipei.	n.a.	n.a.	6 departments.	All courses, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all courses in June 1963 and thereafter have received bachelor's degrees.	Literally translated, name is Political Cadres' School. Offering of 2-yr. course at college level approved in December 1957. Change to 4-yr. degree course approved in March 1960.
29. **Military Law College.** *Location:* Taipei Hsien.	n.a.	n.a.	[No academic subdivisions indicated.]	4-yr. course.	Graduates in June 1964 and thereafter have received Bachelor of Laws degrees.	Literally translated, name is Military Law School. Offering of 4-yr. degree course approved in August 1961.
30. **Central Police Academy.** *Location:* Taipei City.	n.a.	n.a.	4 departments and 1 special training section.	Special training course, 2 yrs. All other courses, 4 yrs.	Graduates of all 4-yr. courses in June 1964 and thereafter have received Bachelor of Laws degrees.	Also known as Central Police College. Literally translated, name is Central Police Officers' School.

See footnotes at end of table.

Name and Location	Number of students	Number of full-time faculty	Major academic subdivisions	Length of courses[1]	Degrees conferred	Remarks
Military or Police Institutions—Continued						
						Offering of 4-yr. degree course approved in 1961. Addition of 2-yr. special training section approved in July 1964.
31. Finance College. *Location:* Taipei Hsien.	n.a.	n.a.	[No academic subdivisions indicated.]	4-yr. course.	Graduates of 4-yr. course will receive bachelor's degrees.	Literally translated, name is Finance School. Offering of 2-yr. course at college level approved in July 1958. Change to 4-yr. degree-granting status approved January 1964.
Part II. Non-degree-granting institutions						
A. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS						
32. National Taiwan Academy of Arts. *Location:* Taipei Hsien.	969	62	5 departments (day courses). Evening Division: 4 departments.	Day courses: 3-yr. courses. 5-yr. course (enrolls junior middle school graduates). Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Also known as National Taiwan Arts College. Established in March 1960 by an upgrading of the National School of Arts.

	B. PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS					
33. Taiwan Provincial Taipei Institute of Technology. *Location:* Taipei City.	2,088	233	7 departments.	2-yr. courses. 3-yr. courses. 5-yr. courses (enroll junior middle school graduates).	None.	Also known as Taiwan Provincial Taipei Junior College of Technology. Established in present form in 1947 by an upgrading of an industrial vocational school.
34. Taiwan Provincial Institute of Agriculture. *Location:* Pingtung.	889	90	7 departments.	3-yr. courses. 5-year courses (enroll junior middle school graduates).	None.	Also known as Taiwan Provincial Junior College of Agriculture. Established in 1954. 5-yr. course added in 1963.
35. Taiwan Provincial Maritime College. *Location:* Keelung City.	1,418	104	7 departments. (day courses). Evening Division: 4 departments.	Day courses: Navigation, marine mechanics, and fisheries courses, 4½ yrs. (4 yrs. classes, ½ yr. practical training. All other courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Established in 1953 as Taiwan Provincial Maritime Junior College; present name adopted after a reorganization approved in June 1964.
36. Taiwan Provincial Junior College of Nursing. *Location:* Taipei City.	450	46	2 departments (day courses). Evening Division: 2 departments.	Day courses: 3-yr. course. 5-yr. course (enrolls junior middle school graduates). Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Established in 1954. 5-yr. course added in 1963.

See footnotes at end of table.

Name and Location	Number of students	Number of full-time faculty	Major academic subdivisions	Length of courses[1]	Degrees conferred	Remarks
Provincial Institutions—Continued						
37. Taiwan Provincial Taichung Junior Normal College. *Location:* Taichung City.	969	81	1 department (day courses). Evening Division: 1 department.	Day courses: 3-year course (2 yrs. classes, 1 yr. practical training). 5-yr. course (4 yrs. classes, 1 yr. practical training) (enrolls junior middle school graduates). Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Established in July 1960 by an upgrading of the Taiwan Provincial Taichung Normal School. Primary (elementary) teacher training courses only. 5-yr. course added in 1963.
38. Taiwan Provincial Taipei Junior Normal College. *Location:* Taipei City.	1,004	87	1 department (day courses) Evening Division: 1 department.	Day courses: 3-year course (2 yrs. classes, 1 yr. practical training). 5-yr. courses (4 yrs. classes, 1 yr. practical training) (enrolls junior middle school graduates). Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Established in July 1961 by an upgrading of the Taiwan Provincial Taipei Normal School. Primary (elementary) teacher training courses only. 5-yr. course added in 1963.

39. Taiwan Provincial Tainan Junior Normal College. *Location:* Tainan City.	732	91	1 department (day courses). Evening Division: 1 department.	Day courses: 3-yr. course (2 yrs. classes, 1 yr practical training). 5-yr. course (4 yrs. classes, 1 yr. practical training) (enrolls junior middle school graduates). Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Established in July 1962 by an upgrading of the Taiwan Provincial Tainan Normal School. Primary (elementary) teacher training courses only. 5-yr. course added in 1963.
40. Taiwan Provincial Hualien Junior Normal College. *Location:* Hualein.	66	6	1 department.	5-yr. course (4 yrs. classes, 1 yr. practical training) (enrolls junior middle school graduates).	None.	Established in July 1964 by an upgrading of the Taiwan Provincial Hualien Normal School. Primary (elementary) teacher training course only.
41. Taiwan Provincial Taipei Junior Normal College for Women. *Location:* Taipei City.	147	12	1 department.	5-yr. course (4 yrs. classes, 1 yr. practical training) (enrolls junior middle school graduates).	None.	Established in July 1964 by an upgrading of the Taiwan Provincial Taipei Normal School for Women. Primary (elementary) teacher training course only.

See footnotes at end of table.

Name and Location	Number of students	Number of full-time faculty	Major academic subdivisions	Length of courses[1]	Degrees conferred	Remarks
Provincial Institutions—Continued						
42. Taiwan Provincial Junior College of Physical Education. *Location:* Taichung City.	268	25	1 department.	3-yr. course. 5-yr. course (enrolls junior middle school graduates).	None.	Establishment approved June 1961.
43. Taiwan Provincial Kaohsiung Institute of Technology. *Location:* Kaohsiung City.	181	18	2 departments.	5-year courses (enroll junior middle school graduates).	None.	Also known as Taiwan Provincial Kaohsiung Junior College of Technology. Establishment approved July 1963.
44. Taiwan Provincial Taichung Junior College of Commrce. *Location:* Taichung City.	372	35	4 departments.	5-yr. courses (enroll junior middle school graduates).	None.	Established in July 1963 by an upgrading of the Taiwan Provincial Taichung Vocational School of Commerce.
	C. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS					
45. Shih Chien Junior College of Home Economics. *Location:* Taipei City.	1,545	69	4 departments (day courses). Evening Division: 3 departments	Day courses: All courses, 3 yrs. Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Also known as Shih Chien College of Home Economics. Establishment approved March 1958.

46. **Ming Chuan Women's Junior College of Commerce.** *Location:* Taipei.	2,085	182	6 departments (day courses). Evening Division: 5 departments.	Day courses: 3-yr courses. 5-yr. courses (enroll junior middle school graduates). Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Also known as Ming Chuan College of Commerce for Girls. Establishment approved February 1960. 5-yr. courses added in 1964.
47. **Chung Shan Medical and Dental College.** *Location:* Taichung City.	710	28	2 departments (day courses). Evening Division: 1 department.	Day courses: All courses, 4 yrs. Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Establishment as Chung Shan Junior College of Dentistry approved in June 1960. Addition of medical course and change of name approved in May 1961.
48. **Shih Chieh Junior College of Journalism.** *Location:* Taipei Hsien.	2,046	32	5 departments (day courses). Evening Division: 5 departments.	Day courses: 3-yr. courses. 5-yr courses (enroll junior middle school graduates). Evening courses: Indefinite duration.	None.	Also known as World Junior College of Journalism (Shih Chieh—world). Established in July 1960 by an upgrading of Shih Chieh Vocational School of Journalism.
49. **Ta Tung Junior College of Commerce.** *Location:* Chia Yi.	488	14	3 departments (day courses). Evening Division: 3 departments.	Day courses: 3-yr courses. 5-yr. courses (enroll junior middle school graduates).	None.	Establishment approved December 1963.
50. **Ming Chih Institute of Technology.** *Location:* Taipei Hsien.	274	35	5 departments.	5-yr. courses (enroll junior middle school graduates).	None.	Establishment approved July 1964.

See footnotes at end of table.

Name and Location	Number of students	Number of full-time faculty	Major academic subdivisions	Length of courses[1]	Degrees conferred	Remarks
Provincial Institutions—Continued						
51. Chiao Kuang Junior College of Commerce. *Location:* Taichung City.	300	14	4 departments.	5-yr. courses (enroll junior middle school graduates).	None.	Establishment approved September 1964.
52. Ling Tung Junior College of Accounting. *Location:* Taichung City.	315	14	2 departments.	5-yr. courses (enroll junior middle school graduates).	None.	Establishment approved September 1964.
53. Tainan Junior College of Home Economics. *Location:* Tainan.	n.a.	n.a.	3 departments.	5-yr. courses (enroll junior middle school graduates).	None.	Establishment approved January 1965.
	D. MILITARY OR POLICE INSTITUTIONS					
54. Air Force Institute of Technology. *Location:* Kangshan.	n.a.	n.a.	4 departments.	All courses, 2 yrs.	None.	Literally translated, name is Air Force Technology School. Offering of 2-yr. course at college level approved in December 1960.

55. **Air Force Communications and Electronics College.** *Location:* Kangshan.	n.a.	n.a.	4 departments.	All courses, 2 yrs.	None.	Literally translated, name is Air Force Communications and Electronics School. Offering of 2-yr. course at college level approved in December 1960.

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, undergraduate courses enroll senior middle school graduates only.

NOTE: The abbreviation n.a. means that data were not available.

SOURCES: Data mainly from Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education, comp., *Kung Sou-li Chuan-k'o Yi-shang Hsueh-hsiao Yi-lan-piao* [Table of Public and Private Institutions of Higher Education] (Taipei: The Division, December 1964), pp. 1–23 and 29–32, as translated and adapted by the author. Enrollment and faculty figures from Taiwan Provincial Department of Education, *T'ung-chi Shuo-t'se* [Statistical Handbook] (Taichung: The Department, 1965), pp. 16–21.